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VOORHEES'S speech at Spartanburg and Bynum's at Atlanta furnish a composite photograph of Indiana Bourbonism.

EVERY old soldier in Indiana ought to resent the insult put on the memory of Lieut. Clinton D. Smith by the President's veto of his widow's pension.

MR. VOORHEES does not indulge in personal abuse of General Harrison in Indiana for two reasons-one that the people know Harrison's character too well to make such a course safe, and the other that they know Voorhees too well to believe him.

THE valiant Voorhees waited until he got down into South Carolina before he ventured to vilify the Republican candidate. Bynum went to Georgia to slander Indianapolis. Neither of these Indianians will dare to repeat their speeches in their own homes.

CLINTON D. SMITH, whose widow's pension reto is noticed elsewhere, served in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, the regiment lost 125 men in killed, wounded and missing. It was in the First Division, Reserve Corps, commanded by Gen. James B. Steedman.

THE awful announcement is made that Hon. W. H. English, whose facile and dissursive peu is engaged upon a history of the constitutional convention, has discovered that General Hovey, when a member of that body, openly opposed negro suffrage and favored a provision to prohibit them from holding real estate. This is quite likely. General Hovey was a Democrat at that time and entertained many views that he has long since gotten

ONE remark made by Mr. Blaine in his New York speech offsets a volume of free-trade argument. It is this: "The savings of the wage workers of England, Scotland and Ireland are not near as great as lie to-night in the savings banks of Massachusetts to the credit of the wage-workers of that small State." This one fact tells a story which will prove more potent with American wage-workers than all the promises and glittering generalities the free-trade campaign orators will serve up to them.

THE present position of the Republican party of Indiana on the temperance question is one that should commend itself to all the friends of practical temperance reform. Local option, which is but another name for home rule, furnishes the true solution of the question. Under it the drink evil can be reduced to a minimum and Indiana can be placed in the front rank of States on this question. It is sound in principle, and, as a measure of practical reform, far in advance of anything heretofore offered.

An analysis of the vote on the passage of the Mills bill in the House shows that in the districts represented by the 162 members who voted for the bill there were in 1886 3.618,687 votes east, while at the same election in the districts represented by the 149 members who voted against its passage there were cast 4,584,365 votes, thus showing on the popular vote a majority of 965,678 votes against the measure. The bill does not repsent the American people any more than it does their interests.

STATE SENATOR O'BRIEN, of New York, the representative Irish Democrat who has come out for Harrison and Morton on the protection issue, took occasion, recently, to express himself very plainly about the way in which the Southern brigadiers had treated Mr. Randall in requital for the stubborn fight he made against the "force bill." Speaking of the Southern Congressmen, Mr. O'Brien remarks: "I sometimes think their antebellum designation of mudsills (as applied to their Northern brethren) is correct, to judge by the spaniel-like way in which they put up with the overbearing insolence which has again become the characteristic of theaverage Southern Congressman." He must have read Mr. Bynum's acknowledgment of his spaniellike servility to Mr. Mills.

THE Toronto Mail says "It is plain to the most ordinary comprehension that the natural merket of Canada lies across the line, and that the American duties are therefore so many burdens upon our energy." It continues:

"This year the principal exports from On-tario will consist of lumber, barley, sheep, cattle, horses, peas, eggs, etc., the wheat crop, although a good one in certain places, being deficient on the whole. Yet on every one of these wares, with the exception of eggs, the United States impose heavy duties, which our people will have to pay, the American market being the principal market for such

and all the other a vocates of free trade declared time and again that the consumer, or the customer, pays the duty that may be levied on any article he buys? If that is so, and who shall doubt so wise a man as the ex-Buffalo sheriff, what difference can it make to the Canadian? Yet the Toronto Mail goes on to say that "the Mills bill repeals the duty on all these products, and will enable the Canadian lumbermen and farmers to compete with those of the United States on equal terms," and for that reason all Canadians are looking forward with interest to the enactment into law of that free-trade measure.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PENSION VETO.

The Journal's Washington dispatches have already called attention to the President's veto of a bill granting a pension to the widow of Clinton D. Smith, and our Winchester correspondent gives further particulars of the case. It is enough to make an honest man's blood boil. We are inclined to think this is the very worst in the long list of vetoes by which the President has insulted the memory of the old soldiers and the loval sentiment of the country. In this case there can be no mistake as to the facts. The deceased soldier enlisted from Winchester, and all the facts of his service, his wound, his long years of suffering, and his final death are well known there. His widow lives there and supports herself by the needle. In entering the army Smith made, perhaps, more than ordinary sacrifices. At all events, when he returned from Chickamauga his little property was dissipated and he carried a shattered arm so peculiarly injured that it could not be amputated nor prevented from being a source of constant pain. What he suffered during the remaining years of his life can be faintly conceived from the statements of those acquainted with him. He had necrosis of the bone; at times there was suppuration and sloughing off of pieces of bone. One who knew him says: "I have seen him writhe scores of times and moan most bitterly, till I thought the man would take his life to end his sufferings. The pain often threw him into fever and sent him to bed for days at a time." Often, says our correspondent, he would walk the street all night, unable to sleep on account of the pain. These paroxysms continued as long as he lived. By the advice and prescription of physicians he resorted to morphine to alleviate the pain, as who would not? His life was one of uninterrupted suffering. Four years ago he died. In reporting the bill to pension his widow the committee recommended the case as peculiarly meritorious, and, in view of the peculiarly distressing circumstances, raised the pension from that of a second lieutenant, which was Smith's rank, to that of a first lieutenant. The President's veto is peculiarly ghoulish. It is as follows:

"I return, without approval, House bill No. 2140, entitled 'An act granting a pension to Eliza Smith.' The husband of this beneficiary was a second lieutenant in an Indiana regiment, and was discharged from the service in April, 1864. It is proposed in the bill herewith returned to pension the beneficiary as the widow of a first lieutenant. The deceased was pensioned for a gunshot wound in his left arm under the general law, and his pension was increased by a special act in 1883. He died away from home, at a hotel in Union City. Ind., on the 18th day of December, 1884, and it was determined at the time, and is still claimed, that his death was the result of an overdose of morphine, self-administered. It is represented that at times the wound of the deceased soldier was very painful, and that he was in the habit of taking large doses of morphine to alleviate his suffering. Two days before his death he was at the house of one Moore, in Union City; he complained of pain, and asked for a dose of morphine, but it

does not appear that he obtained it. "On the same day he went to a hotel in the same town and remained there until his death. On the second evening after his arrival there he complained of asthma and pain in his arm, and retired about 9 o'clock P. M. In the afternoon of the next day the door of his room was forced open, and he was found prostrate and helpless, though able to talk. Medicines were administered, but he soon died. His family physician testified that the deceased did not suffer from asthma; that when his wound was suppurating he had difficulty in breathing, and that at such times he was in the habit of taking morphine in large doses, and that at times he was intemperate. especially when suffering from his wound. It seems to me it would establish a very bad precedent to allow a pension upon the facts

developed in the case.
"Grover CLEVELAND."

This message shows nothing but a desire to find some flaw in the evidence and a pretext for vetoing the bill. There is not a word of recognition of the deceased soldier's faithful service nor of sympathy for his long life of suffering. "It is represented," says the President, "that at times the wound of the deceased soldier was very painful," etc. "It is represented," says this cold-blooded dispenser of vetoes, as if there were any doubt of the fact. The President affects to believe that the deceased died from an overdose of morphine, self-administered, and intimates that it might have been due to intemperance. This is a gratuitous assumption and insult; but even if it were true it would not lessen the force or merit of the claim. All things considered, this is one of the most outrageous pension vetoes yet made. It is an arbitrary assertion of executive power on grounds which are insulting to the intelligence of Congress and the loyal sense of the country.

ABOUT QUININE.

We have received several queries relative to quinine which may be bunched and answered together. Quinine was an objective point of the free-traders and tariff reformers for more than twenty years, until finally they got it placed on the free list. In 1842 the duty on the article was 40 cents per ounce, in 1846 it was changed to 20 per cent. ad valorem, in 1857 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, in 1861 to 20 per cent., in 1862 to 45 per cent., and in 1872 to 20 per cent., where it continued until made free in 1879. Under all of these rates of duty the price of quinine varied from year to year in this country, as it did in Europe, selling as high as \$4.50 per ounce, and as low as \$1:20. In 1877, when the final raid was made for free quinine, it was selling in London for \$4.12 1-2 per ounce. The truth is, the price of quinine on both sides of the ocean rose and fell chiefly with the price of cinchona bark, from which it is manufactured. For a long time this bark was chiefly obtained in Peru, and European as well as American manufact-

governments have encouraged the cultivation of the cinchona tree in their East Indian possessions, and the result has been a very large increase in the supply of bark, followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of quinine, both in this country and in Europe. To show that the price of quinine in this country was not regulated by the duty, we may state that four years after the duty was repealed quinine sold as high as \$3.25 per ounce, which was higher than it sold during most of the time when there was a heavy duty. In 1879, when quinine was placed on the free list, there were five American firms engaged in its manufacture; there dare now three, two having relinquished the business. The effect of the repeal of the duty was a large decrease in the importation of cinchona bark, and a large increase in the importation of manufactured quinine. Thus the American manufacturers was imported 6,389,378 pounds of the bark for manufacture in 1878, imported only 3,639,315 spounds in 1883. Meanwhile our importation of manufactured quinine increased from 75,804 ounces in 1877 to 1,055,764 ounces in 1883, and last year we imported 2,753,962 ounces. In short, the effect of repealing the duty on quinine has simply been to transfer the seat of production from the United States to Europe, and to send millions of dollars out of the country for an article of foreign manufacture which, under fair protection, could be produced better and eventually cheaper at home. The American manufacturers produce a better quality of quinine than that made in Europe, and there is no reason why every ounce of quinine used in this country should not be manufactured here. The repeal of the duty has not cheapened the article to consumers, and has benefited nobody but foreign manu-

THE ONE-IDEA BASIS IN POLITICS. The Indiana Christian Advocate, in an editorial on the disintegration of the Prohibition party as a third-party movement, notes the fact that third-party movements have never been permanently successful in our politics. Even the Abolition party, grand as its aim and object was, could not maintain a permanent existence on the one-idea basis, and finally became merged in the Republican party. many of the original Abolitionists living to see accomplished by that party what they could not accomplish by a separate organization. The same is true of the Greenback party, which in 1872 was strong enough to swallow the Democratic party. Of course, such a dose killed the Greenback party, but unfortunately the Democracy survived. Regarding the disintegration of the Prohibition

party, the Advocate, which is a probibition

facturers of quinine.

though not a third-party paper, says: "In 1886, the Prohibition party, under favorable local influences, had nearly doubled the aggregate vote of 1884, and the day of its triumph seemed to have dawned. But the elections of 1887, and so far of 1888, show that the people are abandoning it. In 1884 the Prohibition vote in Iowa was 1,405; in 1887 it was only 111. In Maryland it fell from 7,195 in 1886, to 4,272 in 1887; in No. braska, from 8,175 in 1886, to 6,500 in 1882 in New Jersey, from 19,808 in 1886, to 12,800 in 1887; in Pennsylvania, from 32,458 in 1886, to 18,474 in 1887; in Kentucky, from 39,942 in 1885 (there was no election in 1886), to 8,390 in 1887; in Indianapolis, from 153 in 1886 to 99 in 1887; in Rhode Island, from 2,685 in 1886, to 1,336 in 1888. The election in Oregon this spring was very significant. After a most active campaign, led by St. John and others of national fame, it fell off nearly 1,000, while the late judicial election in Illinois is still more significant. In 1886 the party's aggregate vote was one in twenty-nine of the aggregate vote of the State. At the late judicial election it was only one in a huadred, as shown by the official count, while the spring elections in Indiana show substantially the same results. The only States in which the elections of 1887, and so far in 1888, do not show a decrease are Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. The truth is, the people are tired of the experiment, and are rapidly abandoning it, and the party will soon be numbered with its predecessors. But in this is the greatest hope for prohibition. When the Abolition party of 1852 went out the cause of anti-slaveryism began to flourish. Mr. Lincoln was not an Abolitionist, but he did a good thing in the line of abolishing slavery. When the Prohibitionists of the Nation quit playing at party, and are willing to work in harmony with their brethren, the work will soon be ended."

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Recent Florida papers furnish the particulars of an incident illustrative of the methods by which the solid South is maintained. The story can best be introduced by the following statement from a Democratic paper called the Constitution, published at Monticello, Fla. In its issue of July 18 it said:

"Last Saturday a large number of colored 'suffrage slingers' gathered in this town with the view of effecting a Republican organization and electing delegates to the convention to assemble at Ocala on the 31st of the present month. They failed, however, to organize, for the reason that their white leader, Senator J. D. Cole, failed of appearance. For many hours the rabble lingered about headquarters-Ryal Long's Hall-awaiting the arrival of the 'grand mogul,' but he did not make his appearance. He was known to be in town the day before, and frequent visits were made to his room without result, and his sudden disappearance was really surprising, and especially as the meeting had been convened at his suggestion, and everything depended on his presence, and no message had been left as regards his wishes in the premises. Finally, at a gathering of the colored leaders, it was decided that the meeting be adjourned until Major Cole could be heard from and his wishes ascertained. Later in the evening it was discovered that Major Cole had been unexpectedly called on urgent and important business to Jacksonville, and that he had taken the early morning train for that

Read between the lines this means that Senator Cole, who had gone to Monticello to attend a Republican meeting and organize the party, had been notified to leave the town and had done so. Readers will note the humorous and flippant vein of the foregoing account. The paper goes on to say that "the talk of organizing the Republican party in this county is a wild chimera;" that it will not be tolerated and must not be attempted. etc. State Senator Cole, above referred to, lives in another county, but Monficello is in his senatorial district. On being shown the foregoing by a reporter of a Republican paper, and asked for a statement of the facts, he

"I have been a resident of Jefferson county for more than twenty years, where I have a very fine home and property, though for some time past business has kept me most of the time in Jacksonville. I am a voter in Jeffer-son county, and am chairman of the Jeffer-

vention to elect delegates to the State convention at Ocala. I left Jacksonville Sunday evening and arrived at Monticello Friday morning. Late Friday night I was at work in my office in Monticello, the doors and windows open, when a party of strangers, who said they were from Georgia, entered my office and said they had come to request me to leave at once for Jacksonville, and not to return until after the election, as I would not be permitted to take any active part in local politics. After a short parley I took a carriage, which was in waiting outside, and drove to Clifton, where I met the train and returned to Jacksonville."

"What course will you pursue, Mr. Cole?" "I shall not return to Jefferson county before the election, or take any part in local politics there. It had already been decided by the Republicans not to put any Republican ticket in the field."

This explains the whole business. Although he is a resident and voter in Jefferson county, and owns property there, he is not permitted to hold a Republican meeting for the purpose of organizing the party at the county-seat. Major Cole's statement is guarded, but the Gainesville Advocate, a Republican paper, has information that the men who waited upon Major Cole were armed and masked, and that the proceeding was simply a revival of Ku-klux methods. Jefferson county upon a full registration has over 1,000 Republican majority, mostly colored, but the expulsion of Major Cole shows the Democrats do not intend that the colored vote shall be registered or counted. It illustrates the methods by which the power of the Democracy is perpetuated in the South.

SENATOR VOORHEES, who recently deliv-

ered a speech at Terre Haute, which was be-

neath contempt, and therefore not noticed by

the Journal, has recently delivered two

speeches in South Carolina, which are only

worthy of notice as showing how completely he is imbued with the spirit of Southern Democracy. He spoke at a farmers' encampment or meeting of the State Grange, at Senator Butler introduced him to the audience as a defender of the Constitution and the Union, meaning, of course, from a Southern stand-point. "When in time of war," said Senator Butler, "he united himself to the cause of truth and justice, with a few other bright spirits in the North, and he was denounced, not for being a disunionist, for that he never was, nor a secessionist, which he never was, but because he condemned the methods and principles of those who were trampling both truth and justice under foot." It is certainly true that during the war Senator Voorhees condemned the methods and principles of those who were trying to suppress the rebellion. Following this introduction Senator Voorhers delivered speech which was largely a eulogy of South Carolina statesmen and a modest assumption on his own part of representing the only true school of statesmanship in the North. " stand for that element at the North," he said, who have gloried in your prosperity, and who have shed tears in your sorrows." He complimented the farmers of South Carolina on their organization, and told them that, "as in the past, so in the future, you will hear of Indiana standing for conservative politics." Again, advising them to bend their ears toward Indiana in November next, he said: "You will hear from there no cry of persecution and hate. You will hear nothing of triumph by that party which would destroy you, had they the power, for I know their purposes, and Gen. Butler knows them, too." It will be news to the Republicans of Indiana to learn that they are the party of "persecution and hate," and that their chief object is to destroy the people of South Carolina. But the gem of Voorhees's Spartanburg oratory occurred in a speech at a banquet in the evening. where, responding to "The State of Indiana,"

in the course of his speech he said: 104'I know the man in my State who is the candidate of the Republican party. Gen. Butler knows I speak the truth when I say that a more uncharitable, intolerant, narrowminded bigot in politics never lived than the Republican candidate for President. I measure my words. I will hope and pray, and so I ask you to do, that God Almighty may avert such a calamity to this land as the election of Gen. Harrison.

Per contra, a good many thousand Indiamans will not only pray but work to aver such a calamity as the re-election of Mr. Voorhees to the United States Senate, and will work all the harder for the election of General Harrison as a step in that direction.

THE Journal once more prints what Prince Bismarck said to the German Reichstag on the subject of a protective tariff and its influence and results in the United States. Doubtless Bismarck is not able to read history and understand facts so well as the gifted young prigs who have just come out of a college contest for a Cobden Club medal. Bismarck's words are as follows:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history. but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the taris system of the United States."

THE Rochester, N. Y., Volksblatt, an ablyconducted newspaper which supported Cleveland four years ago, has come out for Harrison and Morton. It has several objections to the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, among which it cites the prostitution of his office by using his official power to secure a second term. Its chief opposition is, however, based upon his tariff policy, which it says "Is pernicious to the country and its industries, and, above all, ruinous to the workingmen of the North." It adds further:

"The Mills bill, representing the principles laid down by Mr. Cleveland in his message on the tariff question, signifies nothing less than the ruin of our industries. A revision of the tariff giving all the advantages to the South and paralyzing or crippling the industries of the North. We cannot possibly advocate protection for the South and free trade for the North-this is the long and the short of the Cleveland-Mills so-called tariff reform. This is by no means imagination, and we have no desire to frighten anybody, but it is a complete reality, and therefore the irresistible logic of facts compels us to oppose Mr. Cleveland to

thinking German citizens, and there reason to believe that the number of them who will change from the Democratic to the Republican ranks in November will astonish the administration managers.

A RECENT strike of match girls in the largest match factory in London, or the world, excited so much attention that the London Trades Council, composed of leading business men, investigated it. In a published report referring to the condition of labor and the causes of the strike, they say:

"There is a line of cheapness below which nothing but degradation to the workers is the result without advantage to the consumers, as may be realized by the ridiculously low prices at which, for example, matches are now sold. The insatiable demand for the lowest price, irrespective of methods or consequences, is the curse of modern industrial life. "The entire community must bear its share

of the odium if in this rush it drives employers to drive their workers. Much might be done by a healthy public determination to encourage native production in preference to socalled cheap importations."

Note the close resemblance between this statement and that of General Harrison relative to the demand for cheaper goods. The fact is, there is a point beyond which a demand for cheaper goods means the sacrifice of somebody's soul and body.

AND it wasn't the partner of General Harrison, after all, but "a former" partner, who came East to meet Blaine. Harrison's "quiet way of knocking the enemy breathless" is thus more remarkable than before. - Springfield Republican.

Mr. Miller, who went to New York to carry General Harrison's greetings to Mr. Blaine, is partner at this time, as he has been for years, in the law firm of which the Repubican candidate is the head. In speaking of him as a former partner some writer was merely anticipating the time when General Harrison will withdraw from the firm and take charge of the affairs of the Nation.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: Stop your war on General Harrison. Your statements in the Herald that General Harrison should have stated in a public speech a dollar a day was enough for a laboring man is malicious, and you know it. Now, cease such publications or you will get your just deserts (lead) where it will do the most good.

J. M. CONOVER. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6, 1888. [And yet he did say it. Mr. Conover,-Ed.

We do not know Mr. Conover: but we do know that the editor of the New York Herald, if there is such a person, is simply a plain, common, and very foolish liar.

In the Ohio Democratic convention of 1865 a resolution was adopted as part of the plat-

form declaring: "That this government was made by white men, and so far as we have the power to preserve it, it shall continue to be a government

Allen G. Thurman was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and reported the platform. Is there any authentic record of when or how the red bandanna recanted?

of white men."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The platform upon which Jefferson was first elected demands, "free commerce with all na-tion." How is it that during his administration the national treasury contained a surplus, resulting from protective duties? 2. Whom did L. Q. C. Lamar succeed on the Supreme Bench? DELPHI, Aug. 11. ED. M. OLDS.

Under the protective tariff act framed by Alexander Hamilton in 1794 the revenue was so large that, after paying off upwards of \$23,000,-000 of the national debt in four and a half years, President Jefferson reported to Congress that there would be a surplus unless the rate of payments on the public debt was increased. He said: "Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures!" He expressed the belief that "on most articles the patriotism of the people would prefer its [the tariff's] continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of the federal powers." But the surplus foretold by Jefferson did not occur. There was no surplus during his administration. The war of 1812 postponed it until President Jackson's time. The first actual surplus in the history of the country began to accrue in 1829, and Jackson, in his first message to Congress, advised that it be distributed among the States. This was actually done in 1836, but a reduction of the tariff in 1835, followed by the panie of 1837, disposed. of the surplus question by reducing the revenues of the government below its expenses. 2 Justice Lamar succeeded Justice Woods.

Before that platform was presented to the Indiadapolis convention, yesterday, it was submitted to General Harrison.—Chicago Hearld. It is a matter of little importance, but the platform was not submitted to General Harrion. There was no necessity to do so. There is absolute unanimity of opinion among the Republicans of Indiana in respect of all questions upon which a platform could or would speak. and therefore there was no occasion to "submit" it to anybody but the convention. From General Harrison to the humblest member of the party there is no dissent of opinion upon the issues of which the platform speaks.

_____ POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THEY have "fish fries" instead of barbecues at political gatherings in the Pennsylvania rural

THE Hicksville Independent, an influential paper in Defiance county, Ohio, has come outfor Harrison and Morton. Our Blaine club in the East is making itself seen and heard. Our Blaine club has a great

deal of energy and vitality. - Chicago Mail. THE Hungarian, a weekly paper published in New York in the interest of "Hungarian Americans," flies the Harrison and Morton banner. GENERAL HARRISON'S speeches to visiting delegations are as timely and happy as were Garfield's in 1880. He is unlike Cleveland in most respects. - Detroit Tribune.

RICHARD F. TRAVELLICK, the labor agitator, says that 'a Democrat who bets on Michigan this year is displaying mighty poor judgment. Michigan is a strong Republican State, and is getting to be stronger every day," he remarked

CHAIRMAN BRICE, of the Democratic executive committee, has asked Democratic Congressmen to give him points about running the campaign. When he gets all those points he probably won't know which way to turn.—Philadel-

A HEBREW Democratic Club at Cleveland, O. has disbanded, and organized as a Republican club. At a called meeting for the purpose thirty-two members of the old club signed the roll of the new Harrison and Morton organization, and pledged themselves to vote and work for the Republican nominees.

THE hope the Democrats had that the soldier vote of Illinois would be given to General Palmer, their candidate for Governor, has been dissipated by the publication of the facts about his leaving the army. He left his command on the eve of the movement on Atlanta to satisfy his personal pique and vanity.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S first political speech articles."

What does the Canadian paper mean by talking this way? Has not Grover Cleveland

The crop was variable and the price of quinine varied accordingly. In recent years the British and Dutch of facts compels us to oppose Mr. Cleveland to the Jelish of facts compels us to oppose Mr. Cleveland to the

didate for the Legislature. My polities can be briefly stated. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

THE Irish voters in the East are standing solidly by Harrison and Morton. A Rutland (Vt.) special says there are fully three hundred Irish-Americans in Rutland and West Rutland who are ready to vote for protection. A branch of the Irish-American Anti-free Trade League has already been organized among them.

CHAIRMAN BRICE, of the Democratic national committee, has had a fellow arrested for "working" Democratic postmasters for contributions ostensibly to aid in carrying on the Democratic campaign. Mr. Brice considers this field pecultarly his own, and will not tolerate any invasion of it by outsiders .- Pittsburg Chronicle. If we were to print the names of Democrata

who, in various parts of the country, have, within the last month, announced their purpose to vote for Harrison our columns would look as if we were beginning the publication of a directory. The changes are more numerous in the State of New York than elsewhere. - Boston

DEMOCRATIC organs which have been exulting over the circumstance that the Indianapolis Appeal, the organ of the union printers, was opposing General Harrison, prudently refrain from noticing that the union has condemned the course of its paper and ordered the Democratic campaign department to be immediately discontinued. -Boston Journal.

A HARRISON and Morton club of English-born sitizens has been formed in Boston. One speaker said, in substance, at the organization that he had no quarrel with the mother country for advocating free trade, because that policy was to her best interest; but American citizens, whatever their nationality, should favor the system that helped them and their adopted country, and he was, therefore, a protectionist.

THE principal motive which seems to inspire the letter of acceptance of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is to assail the Republican party. Renegades usually attack their old associates, from whom they have deserted, and General Fisk is no ex-ception to the rule. He must, of course, keep on good terms with his associate. Brooks, late of the rebel army and an inveterate enemy of anything that savors of Republicanism .- Roch ester Democrat.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, of Minnesots is preparing a speech on "Mr. Cleveland and His Relations to the Veterans of the War of the Rebellion." He will deliver it in St. Paul im mediately after Congress adjourns. It is the Northwest to be present and hear what Sanator Davis will have to say on this interesting topic His utterances will have the force of authority coming from the chairman of the Senate com mittee on pensions.

THE Liverpool Mercury says of Cleveland's anti-tariff utterances: "If all this does not tend in the direction of free trade we do not know the effect of plain language. President Cleveland favors the unfettered influx of necessaries and raw materials; he would abolish the duties on articles which are simply taxed for the sake of the protective system; he would eliminate from the list everything which does not compete with American industry, and he would depend for his customs revenue mainly upon luxuries. He will find free-traders all over the world acclaiming him for so enlightened a policy."

The Floppers.

Pittsburg Chronicle. The Democratic press continues to glory over the flopping of Republicans to the Bourbon party, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hun 'red the floppers are either Greenbackers or labor party men, who have not voted with the Repubicans for years, but, on the contrary, have done everything in their power to defeat them. On the other hand, there are ten Democrats crossing the line because of the adoption of the freetrade platform for each one of these mongrel re-

Has Made No Bargains.

Hartford Courant.

craits gathered into its camp.

General Harrison has made no bargains, and has given no pledges except his public pledge of fidelity to Republican principles. All assertions and insinuations to the contrary are as baseless as the comically absurd delusion that he is a weak. negative, goody goody sort of a man, who wouldn't have any influence to speak of with a Harrison administration. Our esteemed Cleveland and free-wool contemporaries will know the General much better a couple of years hence than they do now.

Boston Journal. The little coterie of labor agitators at Indianapolis who, under the name of the State Federation of Labor, have declared their opposition to the Republican platform and candidates, are manipulated by two Democratic politicians, named Gould and Gruelle, who are in the pay of the Democratic State committee. The real attitude of Indiana workingmen is more truly expressed by the large and enthusiastic delegations of their representatives who have visited Gener-

A Dash of Cold Water.

Boston Herald (Cleveland.) Uncle Thurman is one of the few earnest Democrats who isn't able to see the proud bird of victory already perching upon the Democratio banner in this campaign. He is not yet prepared to look upon the contest as a jug-handle affair. On the contrary, he thinks it is going to be a hard fight to the finish. Some of the boastful young Democrats ought to learn considerable wisdom from Uncle Thurman.

Brooks and Fisk.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Mr. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate for Vice-president, says: "I have been a rebel, a God I have never been a Republican!" Mr. Brooks has a very neat way of insinuating him-self into the good graces of the Prohibitionists who were formerly Republicans; but what a strong feeling of respect he must have for General Fisk, the head of the ticket!

Harrison's Speeches.

Boston Journal. The speeches which General Harrison makes from day to day to visiting delegations continue to be marvels of forcible and appropriate address. It is clear that the Republican candidate has a grasp upon all the vital issues of the day. which makes it easy for him to discuss them. and his aptness in adapting what he says to men and occasions is remarkable.

The Shoe On the Other Foot. Milwaukee Sentinel.

Was it a crime for General Harrison to head a company of citizen soldiers to preserve the peace during a railway strike which threatened a riot? If it was, then every loyal citizen is a criminal and every criminal a loyal citizen. In that case when Sheriff Cleveland banged condemned men he was guilty of murder.

Nine Times More. Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mr. Cleveland's veto machine worked very well yesterday and polished off nine private pension bills in good style. They all originated in the Democratic House. Thus the President nine times more declares himself to be superior in wisdom to the Representatives of his party, Every One.

dinneapolis Tribune The Democrats ought not to condole with General Harrison over the enthusiasm about

Mr. Blaine. Every man who takes a pride in James G. Blaine will vote for General Harrison. Keeps Them Busy. Philadelphia Press.

Some of our esteemed Democratic contempo-

raries are pretty busy now trying to show that there are really some Democrats, who have not yet come out for Harrison and Morton.

St. John's Rates. Minneapolis Tribune.

St. John is said to be getting \$50 per day for naligning the Republican party this year. That is about \$25 a malign, as his contract reads that be is to do it twice a day if required The Work of the Convention.

Boston Advertiser.

The Republicans of Indiana deserve well of the party throughout the country for the manner in which they have confronted and solved the delicate problem before them.

Anything an Improvement. New York Herald (Dem.) Anything that looks like life will be an imrovement on the drowsy, dime-museum atmoshere which has thus far pervaded the Democratic beadquarters.

The People Like His Kind.

Chicago News (Ind.) The honest, sincere man, Benjamin Harrison, bas the kind of stuff in him that the American people like to see in their presidential candi-